OF FICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Bro dway-Binicchino D NIBLO'S GAPDEN, Broadway-THE SECRET MARRIAGE-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-THE STRANGER-ESMER BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Uncle FOOTLE-THE INVISIBLE HUSBARD-A FEARPUL TRACEDT. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Italian Orma BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-After Boot, Widow's Victim-Happy Man. Evening, Rose of

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 581 and 563 Broadway - GEORGE CERISTY & WOOD'S MINSTREES PETER PETER PIPER PODGE. MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway - BRYANT'S MINSTREIS OLYMPIC, 585 Broadway-PRENDERGAST'S MINSTREIS-BUILINGUES, SONGS, STATUE LOYERS, &c.

EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway - PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE

New York, Friday, November 6, 1857.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Collins steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half pas

The European edition of the Herald, printed in French and English, will be published at ten a'clock in the morn

ing. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:-

LONDON Samson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill LONDON Samson LOW, Sur a Co. S. Laugace Int.
Am. European Express Co., 51 King William st.
PARIS. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.
LYERCOOL. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.
R. Stuart, 16 Exchange street, East.
HAVRE. Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Corneille.
The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will

combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

Additional returns of the election in New York insure the success of the democratic State ticket by at least ten thousand majority. According to the most reliable accounts the Legislature will stand

Democrats 1 Americans... -Giving the democrats a majority of two in the Se

nate. Sixteen Assembly districts to be heard from The election in Wisconsin has resulted in the choice of Randall, the republican candidate for Governor, by from three to five thousand majority, and a republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Carrie Woodman were suddenly brought to a termination yesterday afternoon by reading a letter from that lady requesting the court to stop them. she not being deprived of her liberty, but anxious to return to the home of her parents, in company with her brother, C. L. Thomas. Both parties seemed highly pleased with this denouement, but the spectators were evidently taken aback by so unlooked for an end of this "strange eventful history." Appended to our report of yesterday's proceedings in the case we give an affidavit made by Mrs. Woodman, in which is narrated the particulars of the intimacy that has heretofore existed between that lady and Mr. Gardner Furniss.

A detailed account of the tragedy in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in which a man named Carter was shot dead by the husband of the ward and mistress, as is alleged, of the deceased, is given in to-day's paper. It is a strange tale of passion and terribi revenge, proving that in the walks of private life there are events occurring that cast into shade the most exaggerated fiction.

General Walker has informed General Cass that he has not the slightest idea of violating the neutrality laws of the United States. He has merely enrolled 2,500 men in the Southern States as emigrants to Nicaragua-nothing more.

A meeting of the officers, stock and bondholders of the Eric Railroad Company was held at Jersey City last evening, when a committee was appointed to devise measures for continuing the work upon the Bergen cut tunnel and the company's Long dock. See our report elsewhere.

Another meeting of unemployed mechanics and workingmen was held yesterday in Tompkins square and the Park. A committee waited on the Mayor and conferred with him in reference to affording relief to the destitute poor. The Mayor assured them that he would do all in his power to relieve their necessities. The proceedings are given in full in another column.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. Reso lutions in favor of paying Stephen H. Branch \$2,000 for expenses incurred during the Matsell alienage investigation, and in favor of paying the salaries of the Central Park policemen appointed by Mayor Wood and the late Superintendent of Streets, were adepted. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller advertise for proposals for grading Hamilton square, was also adopted. This measure, if carried out, will afford employment for a large number of laborers through the coming winter. The report from the Committee on Cleaning Streets was taken up, and after some conversation postpoued till

The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening, and referred the memorial of the unem ployed workingmen, adopted at the meeting in the Park yesterday, to the special committee on the Mayor's Message. A resolution to present \$500 cach to the Presidents of the two branches of the Common Council, for discharging the duty of Health Commissioners, was referred. Mr. Waugh moved the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$250,000 for improvements in the Central park. The matter was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. He charged the committee with being partisan in their movements, and other members made wholesale charges of delinquency. A resolution offered by Mr. Hopper, calling upon the Commissioners to report the exact amount of money disbursed to workingmen, and also for what other purposes the

appropriations have been expended, was adopted. The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, but the attendance was very slim, and nothing of public interest transpired. Some questions were asked in reference to the liability of government for goods in the bonded warehouse, but the members of the Chamber were in the dark as to the law on the

subject. At the opening of the Court of Sessions yester day, Nathaniel Stimson, editor of the New York Day Book, appeared at the bar to answer an indict ment for an alleged violation of the law regulating lotteries in, puffing a Georgia lottery. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was set down for the 16th inst. John McGill, a youth, was convicted of an attempt at burgiary in breaking into the store of Charles Richardson, 171 Duane street, on the 12th of August, and sent to the penitentiary for one year. He did not participate directly in the crime, but was the spy for John Tilton, previously convicted on this charge. Morris Lunnigan, a hackman, was convict? ed of a severe assault upon Capt. Stone, of that the substantial settlement of the Kansas steamboat Planouth Rock, on the 3d inst. A num ber of hackmen swore positively that the defendant

favored the ac . d. He will be sentenced on Saturday. Them a lobinson and Wm. Dickson were put on trial, the god with stealing a valuable gold watch from Mr. la ; art, but the District Attorney abandened the ca e, and they were discharged. Mary l'owai g was undergoing a trial for passing a counterfelt three dollar bill on the Hudson County

Bank, New Jersey, when the court adjourned. We have letters from Hayti down to the 14th ult which centain very interesting news. Capt. James A. Leet, of the American bark A. G. Washburn, be longing to Bristol, R. L., had been thrown into prison for driving a local trapper of foreign seamen from off his vessel when engaged in tampering with his crew. aptain Leet was very harshly dealt with, and official appeals to the Minister in his behalf met with no consideration. The Emperor refused to see the Acting Consul of the United States on the subject, which had produced great excitement. Captain Leet states his case in our columns to-day. The weather was very favorable for the collection of the coffee crop, which would be immense, averaging 90,000,000 pounds, an excess of 20,000,000 pounds over that of last year. It sold at \$9 50 per 100 pounds. Logwood was plenty at \$4 per 1,000 pounds. Trade had improved somewhat at Port au Prince, but was dull at Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Cape Haytien. Yellow fever had again appeared at Port au Prince, and Captain Hutchinson, of the American bark Cordelia, with two of his crew, died of it on the 13th ult.

Additional advices from Honolulu to the 5th of September state that a clipper ship, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, which left England in the end of May, consigned to the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at that place, was expected. John White. a native of Plymouth, England, one of the oldest in habitants of the islands, had died at Lahaina. He served under Admiral Duncan against the Dutch in 1796.

Mr. Draper has not as yet made any communicacation to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners as to whether he will take the proffered seat in the Board. He has, however, sent for a certificate of his election. The offices of the Commissioners are all now located at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, the Deputy Superintendent and telegraph having been removed yesterday. We give in another column some interesting matters concerning the Commission.

During the panic which so seriously disturbed the exchanges in the interior, several dry goods and other houses in this city, rather than submit to the enormous premiums demanded at the West for gold and for drafts on New York, ordered remittances to be made in wheat and other produce, much of which has recently arrived and turned out well. A shipment of spring wheat, bought in Chicago and forwarded to a dry goods house in this city as a remittance, was sold yesterday at \$1 per bushel. It was shipped at Chicago on the 14th of October, the day on which the New York banks suspended when gold in Chicago was at a premium of twelve per cent and sight bills on this city could not be had at any price. The sale yielded a sum which fully paid the difference of exchange, or proved equal to a sight draft at par. Had merchants gone me freely into this movement early in the season it

would have worked well for all concerned. The transactions in cotton yesterday were confined to mall lots, making an aggregate of some 200 a 300 bales. vithout change in prices. The stock continued to be very light, which tended to check sales. Flour was less buoyant or some descriptions, while there continued to be a great mand from the trade, including purchases for export Common grades of Western wheat were easier, while prime to choice Southern continued firm. Chicago spring ld for export at \$1 a \$1 01, closing at the inside figure; Milwaukie club sold at \$1 08; white Tennessee at \$1 55, and amber colored do. at about \$1 35. Corn sold at 75c., with some lots from store at a trifle less. Rye sold at 78c. a 80c. Pork was dull, with small sales in lots at \$19 75 a \$20 for mess, closing at the inside figure. Sugars were in fair de mand at steady prices, with sales of about 500 hbds. at prices given in another column. Coffee was steady but quiet. Freights were somewhat less active, as shippers were disposed to await the receipt of the letters due by the Canada's mail. The rates, however, were unchanged. and closed firm for English ports.

Party Politics at Dead Low Water-Signs of the Times.

The present condition of the political parties of the country is like the ocean shore at dead low water, after a tremendous and protracted storm. The water line has receded so far that land are left exposed, around which frequent relics of broken ships are scattered, and dead fish, and thirsty clams, and many varieties of sea weed, and sea monsters, and curious remains of various sorts that have found a lodgment, after having drifted for days, weeks and months upon the waves. Thus, the great political agiation culminating in the last Presidential election was the protracted storm, and the ebb tide succeeding it has brought us to the dead low water we have indicated, and its interesting ex-

In 1852 General Pierce was elected almost by the unanimous voice of the several States of the Union; he came into power upon a swelling wave of popularity, which promised an unbroken reign of the democracy for twenty years to come. And yet within one short year, through his miserable spoils policy, his party was split in twain in New York; and through his wretched, double-dealing and treacherous Kansas policy, by the year 1856 the democracy throughout the Union were reduced to a minority exceeding three hundred thousand upon the popular vote. This opposition majority was maintained in the late Presidential election, but between the Fremont and Fillmore divisions Mr. Buchanan was elected, and thus he commenced his administration with a balance of the popular vote of over three hundred thou-

sand against him. But mark what has been accomplished within the brief margin of nine months by the powerful influences of a straight-forward and honest policy on the part of Mr. Buchanan. The left wing of the opposition forces has been very nearly annihilated, and the right wing has suffered, like the Russians at Sebastopol, in almost every sortic it has attempted. The 80,000 plurality for Fremont in this commonwealth, last November, has vanished like a shadow, and the reunited democracy, resting harmoniously upon the administration of their new President, are well nigh restored to their ascendancy in the Empire State. In fact, from the results of this and the other State elections this autumn, taken all together, one would suppose that hencefor ward the administration and the party support ing it have nothing more to fear from the diminished, disorganized, demoralized and broken fragments of the late opposition camps.

Let not the administration and the democra cy, however, be deceived by any such false ideas of easy security. The honest Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan has had much to do with the apparent upward tendency of the democracy in our late Northern elections; but in this State, at least, local issues and local corruptions exerted a paramount influence against the Seward oligarchy at Albany. Admitting too, that Mr. Euchanan has made a satisfactory reparation in this State and to the North for the blunders and follies of poor Pierce, and through a fair enforcement of the law of popu-Ald not make the attack but that he was assaulted lar sovereignty, settles the last practical

issue of the nigger agitation, it is not to be that purpost, she has now despatched her late supposed that the political tide which has thus run out will remain at dead low water without regard to the passing changes of the moon. On the contrary, as the moon controls the ebb and flow of the sea, so do our political parties rise and fall from the pressure of the changing events of the times.

Briefly, the events of the last few weeks have decreed a comprehensive revolution in all the political parties, and in all the party issues of the last twenty years. The nigger question, which in all its monstrous shapes has been uppermost through all this long interval, break ing down administrations and parties and factions and politicians by the regiment—the nigger question, which so lately threatened to maintain the ascendency during the existence of the Union, suddenly recedes into the back ground, under the universal pressure of the money question. Henceforward, then, such practical issues as bank reforms, sub-treasury modifications, tariff amendments and bankrupt laws will take the front rank in the reorga nization of parties and party platforms.

Among the first developements of the coming Congress we may expect to see the beginning of a crystalization of the political materials of the two Houses into four separate parties. First, there will be the conservative administration democracy; secondly, the Southern fire-eating disorganizers, under the leadership of Jefferson Davis, Hunter, Mason, and a few others of the same school; thirdly, the rump of the republican party, still vainly struggling to keep the slavery struggle first and last before Congress and the country. But the fourth party will be a new party, taking its start from the commercial and financial distresses of the times, and addressing itself to a series of Congressional measures in view of the establish ment of our financial and commercial affairs, and all the industrial interests of the country, upon a regular, permanent and secure system -upon a general system, which will combine the necessary safeguards, checks and balances, to prevent for the future those demoralizing paper bubble inflations, and those disastrous paper revulsions, like this of 1857 and that of 1837, and their rulnous consequences.

The nucleus of the new party in Congress will at first be small; but once under way, it will rapidly gather volume and strength. And as the evils of this revulsion lie beyond the reach of the limited and conflicting legislation of the several States, the country will certainly expect of Congress, and demand of Congress, those measures of general relief which Congress can alone bestow. Thus, the administration, which was ushered into power in the midst of the most violent whirlwind of the slavery agitation, wiN go out of power under a complete reconstruction of parties upon the financial and commercial policy of the government, suggested by the wide spread evils of this calamitous revulsion; and thus the success or the defeat of the democracy in 1860, with the slavery question under the table, will depend very materially upon the financial and commercial measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration in view of the imperious practical necessities for government relief.

The heavy falling off in the popular vote in the late State elections shows that the slavery agitation has lost its interest with the people and that they are absorbed in the causes and remedies of the financial disorders that have so seriously shattered their fortunes, their resources of subsistence, and their hopes. They are awaiting the developements of the coming Congress, and with the first which shall assume a practical shape, we may rely upon it the people, North and South, will begin to show their hands and organize for the next Congressional elections, without regard to slavery or the slave power, and regardless of the party sectional organizations that have lately flourished, but are now dying out from this financial death blow of 1857 to the slavery agitation.

Anarchy in Central America-The Fate of the Isthmus States.

Civil war is again the order of the day in Central America. Costa Rica having succeeded in driving Walker and the filibusters out of Nicaragua, now shows that she is determined to take possession of that country, or at least a part of it, for herself. Col. Cauty, having been recently promoted to the rank of general, is ordered to besiege and take the fort of San Carlos, the key to Lake Nicaragua, from the Nicaraguan forces that now hold it. Her specious plea for this conduct is, that Nicaragua is incapable of defending it from an invasion of the filibusters.

We have had hitherto some respect for the little State of Costa Rica. With a population that is only equal in numbers to that of one of our fourth rate towns, she has made sacrifices and evinced a spirit in her recent struggle that do her honor. She had, too, presented formerly a favorable contrast with many other South American republics. With a well organized government, an industrious people, no debt, no army and no military aspirations, she prospered and received respect. All this is now changed. Her people have been drawn from their labors to form an army. She has involved herself in debt which she has no prospect of paying, she has created a set of ambitious and greedy military leaders, who already talk of securing great rewards and power for life; and she has now entered upon an unjust war for territorial aggrandizement, which can only lead her to ruin. However she may endeavor to retrieve her errors, no other fate is in store for her, for she has followed the course of so many other of her sister republics, and has created a governing class whose sole aim in life will be power and military achievements.

To this may be added another, and a very great error, which she has committed. A transit company, formed of American citizens, acceding to the invitation of the government of Nicaragua, had established a route for travel between the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean. American capital was largely invested in steamers, warehouses, roads and implements, under the direction of American citizens. During the civil wars in Nicaragua the government has always respected this right of property, as was proper that it should do, though, using the higher power vested in it, it had made use of the means of transit afforded by the property of the company. During the late war Costa Rica took possession of these to prevent the enemy from using it for obtaining succor. This was proper; but now that peace is restored, it is her duty to return this private property of foreign citizens to its rightful owners. Instead of this, she has retained possession of the steamers and implements, and endeavored to sell them. After sending several agents here for

Secretary of Treasury, Don Napoleon Escalante, to this country on a like mission. This unwise act, as well as her war with Nioaragua, demonstrates the spirit of the men who govern her councils.

We entertain no very high idea of the governmert or the people of Nicaragua. Her mixed and debased races, their want of industry and eternal don.estic broils, the continual quar rels of a few men calling themselves generals and the utter incapacity which that republic has exhibited to accept the progress and civilization of the age, entitle her to a very low place in the scale of nations. The war that has now broken out between these two States must debase them still more. The fruits of whatever industry they possess will be consumed, the arts of peace driven away, and they will go on de stroying each other until some stronger power, obeying the impulses of the age, to open paths for the commerce of the world, shall step in and give peace to the transit route and the country upon its borders.

The finger of fate points unmistakeably on whom that duty shall devolve. The proximity of these countries to our shores, the increasing travel and trade between our Atlantic and Pacific empires, the civilizing missions which the leading Powers of Europe have tacitly accepted and consented to -Russia for Northern and Central Asia, France for European diplomacy and African empire, and Eagland for India and southern China-all point to this country as the controlling Power in America, not for her own aggrandizement, but for the common good of all the world. The only question is one of manner and time for the exercise of this influence. Shall it be through the direct action of the government, or by the enterprise of private citizens invited to take a part in the domestic broils of those countries? Shall it be, now, or as come future day"

The same questions are pertinent to Mexico

also, and if they are not soon decided by the

government they will be by the filibusters. Everywhere we see the same political incapacity and civil disunion—the same waning of civilized communities and extension of the sway of the savage Indian, or the strong but sensual black. It is a question pertinent to the very exististence of the white race now inhabiting those countries, and however galling it may be to their self respect to confess it, they will be forced to do so ferermany years have passed by the very progress of the barbarous races within them. If these countries desire to preserve themselves from filibusterism there is but one course open to them. They must invite the government of the United States to take possersion of the transit router-Tehuantepec and the San Juan river must be opened to the world under the peaceful guarantee of this country. Let Senores Robles and Molina and Yrissarri and E calante think of this, and looking the inevitable future boldly in the face, take such a course as will weld them to our vitality before the Apaches from the Sierra de los Mimbras, or the negroes from Mosquitia, and their fellows, have swept their countries from existence as civilized nations.

THE MAYORALTY .- A city paper thinks that Fernando Wood may be defeated as candidate for Mayor if all his opponents coalesce without respect to party. This is a pretty good idea. It reminds one of the manager of a theatre who, wanting to run down a rival establishment where they were playing Hamlet, announced the same play, with the part of Hamlet omitted. Party considerations, party fidelity and party rancor are the sole capital and reliance of the opponents of Fernando Wood for Mayor; throw these away, and there ceases to be any opposition to him. It will be more amusing and more exciting to encourage than to endeavor to get rid of party considerations.

PROSPECTS OF RIOT AND BLOODSHED .- A morning journal which has suffered severely in consequence of the hard times, thinks that nothing can prevent an uprising of the Irish and Germans this winter, and a general attack on the banks. We suspect the Irish and Germans will keep themselves warm by some other process. Only give us a day or two's notice of a riot in this city, and the jublic peace is safe. Rioters -like other people-have heads to be broken, and bedies to be perforated with ball and steel; and as our militia would make no scruples to shoot down any quantity of Irish and Germans or other people who proposed to rob or riot, we take it that the peace will be preserved, and people may sleep in quiet. Riots only occur suddenly, when they have not been foreseen; a few days ventilation in the papers explodes the best laid conspiracy.

NURSO'S SALOON-THAIRING'S CONCERT.-MCSSTS, Thatore and Vieuxiemps, assisted by Mme. D'Aneri, Mila Carioli, Signori Labocetta, Gazzier and Rocco, gave their last concert for the present at Niblo's last evening. There was a very good attendance, and the concert was superb. Mme. D'Angri was perticularly good in the rende from Cinderella." The performances of the instrumentalist are too well known to need comment.

AT THE ACADEMY, this evening, the "Semiramide" will e repeated, with the same distribution as on Monday-La Grange, D'Angri and Gassier in the principal rôles. On sunday a grand sacred concert, in which several new

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—LAST EVENING OF THE EXHIBITIO AT THE CHYSTAL PALACE .- The Fair of the American Instiute, which has been open at the Crystal Palace since the 15th of September, will close to night. The exhibition one of the finest that has ever been presented to the pub ic by this society. Besides the great variety of agricultural, mechanical and artistic attractions usual to the extbition, to night there will be added a grand musical en ertainment. Bodworth's band, of sixty performers, will be present, and Miss E. Williams, the Welch Nightingale will sing several favorite airs and ballads. A programme of the evening's entertainment will be found in another part of the paper. Those who have not yet visited this fair will be amply repaid by going there this evening.

Another Meeting of the Eric Rellroad Com-

pany.

A very numerous meeting of stock and bondholders and burs, was held in Commercial Hall, Montgomery street, tersey City, last night for the purpose of devising means to place the Eric Railroad in a better pecuniary condition Mr. Scudder took the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Culver was ap-

Mr. Scudder took the Chair, and are supported Secretary.

The Craimman stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Moran, the President of the read, followed in some remarks on the present position and future prospects of the Eric Railroad. He said the enterprise commended itself particularly to the attention of property owners in Jersey City, as being one destined to advance their local interests particularly. Mr. Moran's remarks were continued at some length.

Mr. Bestrict took the floor. He explained the necessity of completing the tunnel, and prophesied a reaction in Eric

completing the tunnel, and prophes only confidence could be restored. Mr. Gracory gave come statistics Mr. Graces could be restored.
Mr. Graces come to the rescue of the road.
Mr. Wakema succeeded Mr. Gregory in some very

On motion of Mr. BENTLEY a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, especially in regar-to the matter of the tunnel and Long Dock property, viz. Mesers. Westcott, Bentley, Wakeman, Clerke, Van Vorst Reeny, Zabriskie, Gregory and Lisson, with power to ado to their number.

The meeting then adjourned, to convene again at the call of the Chartman of this committee, Mr. Westcott to submit their report.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting from Washington. WHAT IS CARRY JONES ABOUT DOWN IN CENTRAL AMERICA?—DESPATCHES FROM THE PACIFIC SQUAD-RON—OUTFAGES FROM AMERICAN CITIZ-NS BY THE PEGRT SOUND INDIANS—PROCREDINGS OF THE NAVAL COUFTS—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S TACTICS WITH THE INDIANS OF UTAH—HOW HE SUBDUES THE SAVAGES WITH TOBACCO PLUGS, INSTEAD OF BIFLE

The State Department is in receipt of despatches from Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, but nothing of importance relative o Central America. Mr. Jones is perambulating from place to place without accomplishing anything. The ad ministration have despaired of any good resulting from his mission, and speak of detailing som one to bring him

The Nevy Department has received despatches from the Pacific. The frigate Independence arrived at the Navy Yard Mare Island, on the 4th ult., in fifty-nine and a half days from Panama. Not having raised the funds to pay of the crew before the sailing of the steamer of the 5th ult., she was to remain there until the 20th ult. Her officers and crew were well. The John Adams was at Panama on the 17th ult., preparing to return to the United States. Everything on the Isthmus was quiet.

Important despatches were also received from Washngton Territory. J. W. Nesmith, Indian Agent, gives an account of the murder of Col. J. N. Ebay, at his residence on Whidby's Island. The Indians who perpetrated this eutrage were from the British possessions to the north-ward of Puget Sound. They are fierce, warlike and athctic-superior in every respect to the other Indians on the Pacific coast. They have large canoes, some of which will carry one hundred men, and in which they proceed to sea in perfect safety. For several years they been in the habit of visiting the settlements on Puget Sound, sometimes for the purpose of trade, and at other times to commit depredations upon our people. The British traders supply them with arms and ammunition. Mr. Nesmith recommends that one or two small armed steamers be stationed in his agency and on the coast for the protection of the inhabitants.

The Indian office received to-day despatches from Gov.

Brighem Young, the first received for twelve months, and dated subsequently to Major Van Vleit's visit to the Great Salt Lake City. After giving details at great length, Gov. Young says:-

If I am to have the direction of the Indians of this Ter-

Salt Laise City. After giving details at great length, Gov. Young says:—

If I am to have the direction of the Indians of this Territory, and am expected to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, there are a few things which I most respectfully suggest to be done.

First, That travellers omit their infamous practice of shooting them down when they happen to see one. Whenever the citizens of this Territory travel the roads they are in the habit of giving the Indians food, tobacco, and a few other presents. The Indians always expect some such triding gift, and are emboldened to come up to the roads to receive such presents; when, therefore, travellers from the States make their appearance, they throw themselves in the way with the same views, and when they are shot at, and some of their number killed, as has frequently been the case, we cannot but expect them to wreak their vengeance upon the next train.

Secondly, The government should provide more liberal appropriations to be expended in presents. I have proven that it is far cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them. I find, moreover, that, after all, when the lighting is over, it is always followed by extensive presents, which, if properly distributed in the first instance, right have averted the fight. In this case, then, the expense of presents is the same, and it is true in mine-tenths of the cases that have happened.

Third, The troops must be kept away; for it is a prevalent fact that wherever there are the most of these we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians and the least security to persons and property.

If these three items could be complied with, I have no hesitation in saying that, so for as Utah is concerned, travellers could go to and fro, pass and repass, and no Indian would disturb or molest them or their property. In regard to my drafts, it appears that the Department is indisposed to pay them, for what reason I am at a loss to conjecture. I have drawn again for the expenditure of this present quart be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Aff irs in the Territory of Utah.

Everything is quiet in the several foreign legations heve. S. M. Rutherford, of Arkansas, has been appointed agent

for the Seminole Indians. Before Court No. 1, in the case of Mr. Byrons, Rev. Mr. Pyne, P. B. Key, Joseph C. Berrett and Lieut. Lerce, were examined on behalf of Mr. B., and Drs. Tinsler, Lans. dale and Drayton, of the Navy, on behalf of the government. Before Court No. 2 to-day, in the case of Capt. Ringgold, commander John Rogers was examined on the of Licut. M. E. Hunt (furloughed) was taken up, Hon. Reverdy Johnson acting his counsel, and surgeon G. Maulsby and Lieuts. W. Smith and J. L. Davis were examined on the government's behalf.

LETTER FROM GEN. WALEER TO GEN. CASS-2,500

EMIGRANTS ENROLLED FOR NICARAGUA. Washington, Nov. 5, 1857. General Walker, in a letter addressed to the Secretary

of State, says, that "so far as any violation on his part of acts of Congress is concerned, he denies the charge with scorn and indignation, and will not so far forget his duty as an officer of Nicaragua as to violate the laws of the United States while enjoying bospitality within its limits. As the military organization is abandoned, about 2,500 men from various Southern States have enrolled as emigrapts to Nicaragua."

Arrivel of the Canada at Bosto

BOSTON, Nov. 5, 1857. The steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool the 24th ult., via Halifax, arrived at this port shortly before 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded in the 8 A. M. train to-morrow, via New Haven, and will be due in New York at 5 P. M. There is nothing in the foreign papers worth telegraphing in addition to the Hali-

E. C. Delavan and the Temperance Men of Herkimer County. LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 5, 1857

At a temperance meeting, held last night at Salisbury Centre, after an address on the "Past twelve years of temperance matters in this State," by Professor McCoy, the following resolution, moved by J. D. Champion seconded by D. A. Northurp, was unanimously carried:-

Resolved, That the temperance men of Herkimer county have no considence in Edward C. Delavan, Esq. as President of the New York State Temperance Society, and we request that the delegates who attend the annual meeting of the society at Albany, on Thursday, 12th instant, to yote against Mr. Delavan, or any one known to be under his influence, to any office in the society.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg. PIPPBURG, Nov. 5, 1857.

A full and satisfactory settlement of the dispute beween the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and O'Connor Brothers & Co, bas been made. The atter gave bonds, stocks and real estate, of the nominal value of \$215,000, to secure \$188,174. O'Connor Brothers & Co. have resumed their banking business. Passage of the Missouri Bank Rellef Bill.

The Bank Relief bill has passed the Senate without mendment, by a majority of eleven

Sr. Louis, Nov. 5, 1857.

Condition of the Rhode Island Banks. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Nov. 5, 1857. The following is the statement of the Roode Islan banks to November 2, not including the banks of this

... 132,006

The New Orleans Banks. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1857.

The Citizens' Eank resumed specie payment to day. onsiderable specie came in yesterday, and all its engage ments had been met. Business affairs looked brighter.

Terrific Hurricane in Ohio CINCINNATI, Nov. 5, 1857.

A terrible hurricane was experienced a mile north of Frankfort, Ohio, on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, this afternoon, destroying houses, barns and fences. two story dwelling was completely prostrated, and eight o ten persons seriously injured. Two of them it is thought cannot recover.

Attempt to Assassinate a Clergyman BEDDEFORD, Mc., Nov. 5, 1857.

Rev. Wm. F. Merrill was knocked down and standed in

four places on the principal street here early this evening. The extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained. assassin has not yet been arrested.

Fire at Brownsville and Loss of Life

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1857 A fire occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of the 16th ult. Ninety-five kegs of gunpowder exploded, killing four persons and injuring several others. Loss

The Europa at Hallfax. HALIFAX, NOV. 5-10 P. M. The Cunard steamship Europa, from Boston, has ar rived at this port, and will leave shortly for Liverpool.

The Black Warrior at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1857 The steamship Black Warrior, from New York via Ha vana on the 2d inst., has arrived.

Grain for Oswego. Forty seven vessels, with about six hundred thousand bushels of wheat, are now affoat from the upper Lake

ports for Oswego. News Yacht off Cape Race—European News. Sr. Jonss, N. F., Nov. 5, 1857. It has been found impossible toget the news yacht of the

New York Associated Press fully equipped until the present time, but for the future she will be found consta her post, about eight or ten miles due south of the Cape her post, about eight or ten miles due south of the Cape
Race Light, and fully equipped for the duty assigned to
her. Commanders of steamers and sailing vessels are
thus provided with ready means of communication with
the New York, Newfoundhand and Landon telegraph
offices at Trepassy and St. Johns, and thence, though the
wires, with the press and public of the United States and
the British Provinces. The next news from Europe (per
Arabin) will be due off Cape Race between Sunitay night
and Thesday next.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks unsettled. There has been a fail since opening.

Penn-ylvania State 5's, 81. Reading Railroad opened at 173's, but fell to 163's. Morris Canal—32 was bid, and 40 asked. Long Island Railroad, 83's; Penn-ylvania Railroad, 43's. Penn-ylvania Railroad, 43's. Penn-ylvania Railroad, 53's; Denn-ylvania Railroad, 53's; Denn-ylvania Railroad, 53's. Denn-ylvania Rail

of 3-16c.; middling, 9%c. a 103c. Sogar firm, at 5%c. a 5%c. for fair, and 6%c. a 6%c. for prime. Molasses, 24%c. Corn (new), 50c. a 70c. Whiskey, 18c. Nothing doing in sterling exchange. New York exchange, 5 a 6 discount.

Cotton.—Sales to-day 600 bales; sales of the week, good middling fair at 12½c. We quote ood middling fair at 12%c.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5, 1857.

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 350 bales, at 12c. to 12%c, fo

Cotton.—Sales to-day, 600 bales, principally at 125c.

Fiour unchanged. Sales 1,400 bbls. at \$5 a \$5 25 for extra Ohio, &c. Wheat steady. Sales 60,000 bushels, at \$2c. for Chicago spring; \$5c. a \$6c. for Milwaukie club, and \$1 09 for white Indiana. Corn unchanged. Sales 6,000 bushels, at \$6c. Oats scarce and nominal, at \$4c. Whiskey unchanged. Sales 400 bbls. at 10c. Freighte unchanged—16c. for wheat to New York. Lake imports for the twenty four hours ending at noon to-day -6,000 bbls. flour, 160,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels corn. Canal exports:—36,000 bushels wheat, 16,000 bushels corn. BUFFALO, Nov. 5-6 P.M.

Oswago, Nov. 5, 1857.

Flour steady; sales to-day of 1,000 bbls, at \$4 50 a \$4 75 for common to extra State. Wheat unchanged and scarce; sales to-day of 5,000 bbls, at 90c. a 92c. for Chicago spring, and \$1 02 for a small parcel of red Indiana. Corn is scarce and nothing doing. Lake imports in last twenty-four hours—4,500 bushels wheat, 2,500 bushels barley, and 1,000 bushels peas. Canal exports in same time—5,300 bbls. flour, 3,500 bushels wheat, and 9,000 bushels barley.

The Nicaragua Transit Route. ANOTHER SPECIAL MISSION TO COSTA RICA—THE DE-PARTURE OF MESSES. WEBSTER AND ALLEN IN THE NORTHERN LIGHT—COMMODORE VANDERBILT

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.
Having obtained an inkling that some grand move was on the board relative to the Nicaragua Transit route between Commodore Vanderbilt and Mr. W. R. C. Webster, on one side, and the Nicaraguan or Costa Rican government od the other, and that agents were to be sent out secretly from the residence of Mr. Allen, on Staten Island, opposite to which the steamship Northern Light, under the charge of the Commodore himself, was to lie to for them until they were taken on board, we despatched one of our special reporters to learn the facts and acquaint the readers of the HERALD with as correct an account of the same as possible.

The reporter took the Staten Island boat about 12 o'clock, noon, and arrived at Staten Island, where he waited on the lookout at the place where the steamer-if the report was true-would lie to and take the parties on board. After waiting some time he discovered the steamer coming down the bay under full head of steam, and bearing off to the right towards where he was. She soon arrived, and, sure enough, hove to. He soon saw persons approaching in carriages, whom, from their baggage and appearance, he knew to be on their way to

On approaching nearer to the parties he recognized Mr. W. R. C. Webster, Wm. H. Jelliffe, Esq., of Jersey City (his counsel), Mr. E. C. Allen, son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and others who accompanied them. After some affectionate adieus between Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Webster had given some little further instructions to his counsel, and bidding each other a warm good bye, Mr. Webster, Mr. Allen and the others embarted in a coat, and were soon on the deck of the steamer. She immediately put off amid the cheering and swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, bound for Costa Rica—was soon down the

ately put off amid the cheering and swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, bound for Cesta Rica—was soon down the bay and out to sea. Upon further inquiry we learn that the steamer goes some three hundred unies out of her regular course to land Mr. Webster, Mr. Allen and the others at Greytown, and that they take with them the necessary help and means to proceed directly to Costa Rica, and also to block the game of other interested parties who are trying to get the transit grant.

Webster and his counsel contend that if Messrs. Garrison & Morgan, through Harris, had acted the true part, that the grant which Webster obtained about three months ago from Costa Rica in the name of "Webster & Harris" could have been placed in successful operation, and Garrison & Morgan could now have reaped some of the benefits arising from this (soon to be) great highway between the Atlantic and Facilic States. Messrs. Garrison & Morgan benefit of send out the \$250,000—a part of the proposed terms of the grant—or even to aid Mr. Webster m may of his annoyances, is determined to shake them off altogether, and open negotiations with those parties who have not only the means to put a great enterprise like this through at once, but who have the will to do so, when once it is undertaken. Mr. Webster and Mr. Allen go out so fully equipped, not only with authority but with ready means, that the route will probably be secured to the Commodore, and his ships will soon be plying in coanection with the great and important thoroughtare. The fact of Commodore and his ships will soon be plying in coanection with the great and important thoroughtare. The fact of Commodore and his ships will soon be oblying in coanection with the great and important thoroughtare. The fact of Commodore and his ships will soon be oblying in coanection with the great and important thoroughtare. The fact of the mean of the decision of the proposition of the planties.

thousand-and-one silly tales uttered by other interested parties.

Our government have most undoubtedly come to the decision that it will have nothing to do with the private rights of Costa Rica and Nicaragua as connected with the future transit, and will abstain from expressing any opinion touching the right of any parties or protended claimants, leaving all parties to light their own battles. This being o,s it was at once evident that those only who could secure the control of President Mora in relation to the grant, he having a great influence and control over Nicaragua, noed to be to be the control of President Mora in relation to the grant, he having a great influence and control over Nicaragua, noed to be to be the control of President Mora for himself and one in company with Harris, the Commodore has unfoubtedly supposed that he was the very man to get a third grant, and so has sent him out with all the necessary papers and his own son in-law, just as Commodore Morgan sent him out before with his son in-law Harris. In the mean time, Messrs. Morgan, Garrison, Harris, Spencer, Kirkpatrick, Perkins & Co. will have to wait here with patience until the return of the negotiators.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM MR. YOUNG ANDERSON.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM MR. YOUNG ANDERSON. SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, Oct. 10, 1857. EDITORS OF THE PANAMA STAR AND HERALD:

Having casually seen your paper of the 23d ult., in which you republish from the New York HERALD of the 5th. tter from Mr. Kirkpatrick, reflecting injuriously on me; and as you think I ought to answer it, I beg leave to offe the following comments:-

Be pleased to refer to my "Exposition," published in your paper, and subsequently, on the 4th of September, in the NEW YORK HERALD, and you will find I distinctly state that shortly after my arrival in New York I was in formed of Mr. Webster's character; consequently Kirkpatrick's statement that I pretended not to be aware of it at that time, is perfectly gratuitous. The "hints" which Kirkpatrick says he gave me were rather broad. They not only related to what he had heard whilst Web-ster was in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but ster was in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but embraced previous transactions of a highly diagrace-ful and criminal description. I knew nothing against Webster until I arrived in New York, when I was put du fait by several persons—principally by Kirkpatrick—who processed to feel a most disinterested solicitude that I should not aufter from the machinations of that designing and unprincipled man. Above all things he cautioned mo against potting my hand to paper for him. Of course I was much obliged to Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The reasons which induced me to remain in New York, after obtaining a knowledge of Webster's character, are fully set forth in my "Exposition." I was actuated by a hope of being able to transfer the grant of the Transit from Webster into purer hands, and to secure a loan for Costa Rica, which she util urgently requires, besides which, I was further induced to remain by advice in a letter from an influental friend, who, suspicious of Webster, expressed his action that the interests of Costa Rica would only be safe which I remained in the States.

Kirkputrick says he left me sighty dollars. A man of his expression of the safe would only be safe which I remained in the States.